## THE UNION.

Foreign Correspondence.

Pages, July 1, 1846

find in the friendship of the United States an aid and a comfort sgainst her many rivals in her old sage?

The retirement of Sir Robert Peel from office has taken place, and there is no knowing a how soon the exigencies of the country may bring him back again. It is quite certain that the late unwarrantable attacks on his public and private character have rather fortified than weakened his position, and that the protectionist tory leaders have not succeeded, in the long parliamentary tournament, to win the confidence and respect of their comparty. The vote on the Irish coercion bill shows this with a degree of mathematical certainty which cannot but seal the fate of Lords Bentinck and Stanley. Ministers, surely, were in a minority of seventy-three; but how was that minority brought about? Of which elements was the majority composed, and what goarantees does it offer to the future? The whole number of voters was 515; and of these Sir Robert Peel commanded 22!. Now it is known that his personal friends, the Peelites under all circumstances, muster but from 100 to 120, at the very utmost; the remaining 100 or 12! who would for him are therefore to be counted among these there were but 16 liberals all told, it is clear that from 85 to 105 tory votes besides his personal friends may still be commanded by the premier. But that is not all. 133 members abstained from voting altogether, and among these 90 protectionists who were counted upon as certain by Lord Bentinck; the remaining 43 were liberals. The intentions of the silent protectionists cannot but be looked upon as rather more favorable to Sir Robert Peel To the Editor of the Union: rench people are sincerely interested in our proesperity. The French press did Gen Taylor and the gallant officers and soldiers under ere joy at the defeat of the Mexicans. With the exception of the Journal Des Debats, and the Epoque, which communicated the European diplomacy. Of many modern nen may be said what Napoleo aid of Mons. de Metternich in 1810 and 1811. an eye to Mexico it will be well for us to have a nected with America, if Gen. Taylor ate Napoleon after the battle of the Mosese six weeks were sufficient to lose him and his army. It gave his enemies time to reorgan

who neither like bim personally, nor approve in general of his policy. But they believe Franca requires peace, and is by peace best preparing for future contingencies. For this reason, they support him, and his great master, "the Napoleon of peace." But it does not follow, therefore, Franca requires peace, and is by peace best preparing for future contingencies. For this reason, they support him, and his great master, "the Napoleon of peace." But it does not follow, therefore, that the supporters of the present administration of France would remain attached to it in case of danger. On the contrary, the belief is universal that on the mere approach of it the administration would have to be changed not to forfeit the confidence of the nation. It is for this reason that a ministerial crisis in England always produces, by a sort of contre cons, a ministerial crisis in France, which, in turn, is likely to produce important changes in Spain, Portugal, and Belgiam. Thus a war which is sure to unite all parties in America as one man, leads necessarily to a division in Europe. It destroys newfangled alliances, court-ministers, bank-adherents, and railroad supporters, and endangers at once the harmony and order of every government. It is one thing to be strong in peace, and another to be strong in war. As a general rule avaricious men do net like to gamble; they hate to expose their fortunes to a mere chance; and chances a war always includes, even to the strongest. France, therefore, you may rest assured, will not sacrifice to a freak an imperative necessity. The present government will not undermine the peace on which its support within, and its quiet progress without, mannly depend. The governments of Europe are diplomatically strong; but war brings another element into their combinations, which is not easily eliminated when once introduced; for that element is nothing less than the people itself. You can make peace without the people, but you cannot make war without the people, but you cannot make war without reluctance it seems, received us into the ranks of the Anglo-Saxons, and numbered the schievements on the Rio Grande among the victories accomplished by that race. The news which reaches us this day of the probable settlement of the Oregon question, has had a similar effect, and I can say, w

yield a particle of our rights without a reasonable motive, such as leaves our national reputation unsulfied, and the field of action for our future usefulness unincumbered by the memory of real or diplomatic defeats. We have not mortgaged a particle of our future; we have not surrendered the smallest portion of our natural inheritance; we have secured a position which, if we remain true to our mission, will in due course of time lead to the possession of all that is desirable. It has always been a good principle in diplomacy and commercial relations to all that is desirable. It has always been a good principle in diplomacy and commercial relations to take small payments on account, rather than give long credits for a large indebtedness. There are very few reasonable Englishmen who have not their minds made up to losing not only the whole of Oregon, but Canada to boot, in the course of a very tew generations; and the question has long been de-

## Daily Union.

WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 22, 1846.

bated by political economists, whether England would not be a gainer by the loss. Now that the corn-laws are abolished, and the principles of free trade acknowledged by the national legislature. England is much more interested in obtaining markets for her manufactures than unproductive acres of land, and will not sacrifice a real to a nominal advantage. Even the English press will, at last, perceive that we have grown too hig to be stopped in our national career; and that, instead of opposing our progress, England had better secure to herself our progress of canvass. The minister, his had busy in accepting the amendments of the opposition to as if they had been his own. As a minister, his had busy in accepting the amendments of the opposition to as if they had been his own. As a minister, his had busy in accepting the amendments of the opposition as if they had been his own. As a minister, his had busy in accepting the amendments of the opposition on the opposition on the opposition than under sail, under full press of canvass. The minister had busy in accepting the amendments of the opposition. As a minister, his had busy in accepting the amendments of the opp

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our hardy pioneers will encourage her industry and increase the profits of her merchants. American fencerprise will be the source of British prosperity, and the two kindred nations will mutually contribute to each other's happiness and power. And who knows whether the time may not come when England will find in the friendship of the United States an aid and a comfort against her many rivals in her old age?

The retrement of Sir Robert Peel from office has taken place, and there is no knowing him back again. It is quite certain that the late unwarrantable states a not him while well amounting in the years 1820, 25, 30, and 33, rebrow soon the exigencies of the country may bring him back again. It is quite certain that the

64,170,000 om 1631 till 1833, (new regime.)

The number of ships was as follows: In 1814, 69 aftest and 39 in construction; in all 198 sails 1800, 48 10 58 10 58 11

The ressels affort have visibly diminished, or as Baron de Dupin says, in an afarming ratio. In 1814, there were 69: in 1820, not yet 50; in 1830, only 32; and in 1841, only 22. From 1835 till 1833, only two new vessels were launched. By the side of the armaments of England, it was impossible for France to remain any longer unmindful of her naval inferiority, and appropriations have accordingly

the liberal fraction itself stood aloof from its own party rather than contribute to his fall, it cannot be doubted but that the majority of the present non-voters are rather inclined toward the support of Sir Robert Peel than toward supporting either side of the coalition against him. The fact is, Lord John Russel does not possess the confidence of the nation in an equal degree with Sir Robert Peel. He has neither the comprehensive views nor the spirit of detail of his great rival, and has held power rather as the descendant of the house of Bedford, than by virtue of any marked liberal views of his own. We have not forgotten yet that it was his lordship who

soeped by the queen, and that he will shortly disspice Parliament. I refain from ferrier remarks,
as the London dates you will receive must evidents.

The new of the probable section of the control of the probable section of the probable sectio

To the Editor of the Union:

To the Editor of the Union:

Sin: I observed in your paper a statement of the Commander Wilkes, contradicting the statement I made at the request of Senator Benton, in which I regretted that neither Lieutenants Knox or Reynolds were in the city, and yet ventured to say that their information would be precisely the same in import, however in other respects more satisfactory. I wrote immediately to Lieutenants Knox and Reynolds, and the enclosed are their replies. You will oblige me very much by inserting them in your paper:

noidige me very much by inserting them in your paper:

"U. S. San Osano, Boyrow, "I shall now proceed to noite the errors of the paper."

"Daar Blank: Yours of the 30th ult has been received, enclosing papers, dec., de. You sake me. U. S. San Osano, Boyrow, "I shall now proceed to noite the errors of the florage of the san of the same of th

extraordinary, five.

"I think it was Burme who first informed me of the existence of the south channel, and I took the first opportunity—after the wreck of the Peacock, and before the arrival of the Vincennes—to run and before the arrival of the Vincenness to run through it in a beat, accompanied by Dr. Guillout. I consider that this channel may be used with safety in good weather, to enter with a weesterly wind, by any vessels drawing not more than 20 feet water, and in going to sea, a vessel may drop or club down

"I do not think that the entrance should be at-"I do not think that the entrance should be at-tempted in heavy weather, under present circum-stances, or until there shall be competent pilots, who would then be the best judges. But with regard to the Chenook (north) channel, I consider that safe in any kind of weather for vessels provided with good ground tackle. The Clatsop (aouth) channel could not be used in heavy weather. "I remain yours, truly, "RNOX.

"James Blair, U. S. N., Washington, D. C."

"LANCASTER, July 13th, 1846.
"My DEAR BLAIR: I have received your note, enclosing a copy of Commander Wilkes's letter, in relation to the Columbia river, and in reply to your ocmmunication, on that subject, to Mr. Benton.
"Although I am averse to newspaper discussions on naval matters generally, and more particularly when they embrace a difference of opinion with senior of-

As the breakers run out for more than three miles int the sea, they in a manner mask the entrance, and render it discovery a matter of some difficulty to strangers.

Lieut. U. S. Navy.

"James Blain, U. S. Navy.

Washington city."

I have only to say, in addition to the above letters, that I claimed for Lieutenant Knox the discovery of the south channel into the river on precisely the same ground for which so much credit has been

"A blow from the seaward raises the breakers on the bar of the Columbia, but they subside with the wind. Vessels will not meet as much determition on this account, as they do on the eastern coast from fogs and sastarly gales.

"If caught in shore with a westerly gale vessels will have a chance to escape, as, from the formation of the coast, they cannot be embayed. During the winter, the gales are said to be mostly from off shore, and vessels can keep the sea in safety, until a chance offers to run in.

"Everybody knows that the approach to our own seaboard during the winter, is attended with great to say nothing of the perils of the British coast—and I cannot see soly the Columbia should be held up as the most fearful port in the world.

"I can add nothing to your remarks about the depth of the water—the width of the channels, and the should so entirely condemn the harbor, is a mystery to me; because an officer under his command the transcent of the water—the width of the channels, and the same of the water—the width of the channels, and the same of the water—the width of the channels, and the same of the water—the width of the channels, and the same of the water—the width of the channels, and the same of the water—the width of the channels, and the same of the water—the width of the channels, and the water from the entreme. The survey of Knox, and the use the commerce of the Columbia. His service, therefore, has all the ment of a discovery, in the world.

Why Lieutenant (now Commander) Wilkes should so entirely condemn the harbor, is a mystery to me; because an officer under his command the water freedom from all obstructions—the capacity, settled the transport of the control of the con

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I am, sir, respectfully, &c., &c., JAMES BLAIR, U.S. N. WASHINGTON, July 15, 1846.

MOUNT VERNON, June 25, 1846.

Mount Vernon, June 25, 1846.

Dear six: With joy and gladness undissembled we have learned that, by the unanimous vote of your regiment, you have been honored with its command. The post is both honorable and responsible; but, knowing you as we do, we are assured that the duties will be discharged with that firmness and fidelity which will do honor to yourself, your country, and the community is which you have lived, who looked with patriotic pride and selicitide on the gallant band who left under your command.

Our country was invaded, and an appeal was made for aid. "The Young Guards" immediately answered the call. Your laudable anxiety to enter the service of your country, prompted to unprededented activity in preparation. Not deterred by the fact of an unfriendly climate, you and your men went forth to face danger, and to endergo the trials, exposures, and vicinstitudes of war. You have left your friends and your homes, with all their youther than the service of these countries and your homes, with all their youth-

and be permitted to return in satiousselves
Your friends and fellow-citizens
R. Ridgely,
D. L. M.
J. Rogers,
D. C. M.
J. F. Brown,
J. S. A. M.
J. W. Lyhrand,
Joseph C. Hughes,
T. H. Lewis,
Wm. B.
T. H. Lewis,
Wm. B.
Wm. H. Whitton,
Milton L. Mills,
George i W-citizens,
D. L. McGugin,
D. C. Montgomery,
John K. Miller,
S. A. Mackey,
Wm. Fordney,
Wm. Beam,
Wm. Shaw,
W. O. Upfold,
George Maule, W. O. Upfold,
George Mantle,
F. J. Zimtnerma
Elliott C. Vore,
J. H. Weaver,
E. W. Dunn,
C. M. Kelsey,
W. F. Vore,
Thos. Winnie. M. Catlin, G. W. Hawk,

Col. G. W. MORGAN. HEADQUARTERS 2D REGIMENT O. V

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind and complimentary

whithough I am averse to newspaper discussions on he had, we might have saved the Peacock; and that, and will therefully formed by our with a brief of ficers, yet I have no heatstain, on the present occasion, but will cheerfully furnish you with a brief clauming and the save of the

employment, and preserving to the nation the advantages resulting from this best of all school

By the arrival of the revenue cutter McLanc, aprain Howard, we have received advices from lavana to the 2d instant, and have gathered from be officers of the cutter some hints as to the designs of Santa Ans upon Mexico, and other information

icans at present against the United States, that it would be fatal for a public man directly to attempt to attem the current. From all that we can learn of the tone of feeling in Mexico, the two great departments of Vers. Cruz and Tamaulipas have for some time been ripe for throwing off the yoke of Paredes, and placing Santa Ana again in power. Intelligent igentlemen here, familiar with the politics of the country, anticipate confidently that the next arrival will being us news that Tamaulipas had aiready revolted under Gen. Parrodi, who is a fast friend of the ex-president. Our previous advices from the departments on the Pacific, and the latest extensive is the disaffection there. We look then for the downfall of Paredes at an early day: In the words of the Courrier des Etats Uniz: "It will not be Paredes, in our opinion, who will sign a treaty of peace with the United States; it will be his successor, whether this successor be Alvarez, Almonts, or Santa Ana."

It was the general opinion in Havana, and circumstances seemed to warrant the supposition, that Santa Ana would sail for Vera Cruz in the English brig of war Daring; but Captain Howard doubts if, under the circumstances, the commander of that vessel would assume the responsibility of taking him to Mexico. Should he go on the steamer, another

sel would assume the responsibility of taking him to Mexico. Should he go on the steamer, another question would arise, whether Commodore Conner should allow him to land, his purposes being fully declared of taking an active part in the prosecution of the war.

From the New Orleans Courier, July 13 TEXAS.

The Galveston News of July 7, says the steamer Sam. M. Williams, captain Tichnor, returned last evening from Robbin's ferry on the Trinity, where she took government stores to the amount of 2,000 barrels in bulk, and drawing five feet water. Camp Washington, July 4th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind and complimentary kinds the passed it, (under the pilotage of Leientenant Knox.) or he would not have so magnified the perish of his last passage out in the schoorer, upon which he has dwelt with too much emphasia in the Narrative, and in his recent letter. Commander Wilkes appears disposed to disparage the labor of 'sounding his his account of the triangulation—one day's work in his count of the triangulation—one day's work in which he was engaged himself. For an excess of personal details, however, the Narrative might in his account of the triangulation—one day's work in which he was engaged himself. For an excess of personal details, however, the Narrative might have prepared us. He says, when he left the river, he was astisfed everything was completed, except a few lines of soundings in the Classop chase in the same of my gallant commands to the work, and a very important, part of the work, in which, at the time, we should have been glad to have had the work was the work of the work. "Commander Wilkes expresses his surprise that any young officer of the expedition should charge Captain Belcher with ingratisude." As 4, perhaps, am responsible for producing this impression upon your mind, I here give up my authority for what! repeated to you at the time. While we were office the river, Lieutenant (now Commander) Wilkes said to me that Belcher had not tracted him fairly about the river when he met him at the Fejees: If he had, we might have award the Psecock; and that, and man him, he would pay him for it." I may perhaps express my surprise that the signal man him, he would pay him for it." I may perhaps express my surprise that the signal man him, he would pay him for it." I may perhaps express my surprise that the signal was the proper of the river, the Flying Fish did not enter the river, until Ramsay, the pilot, was sent on housel, and that the signal and the proper of the river when he met thin at the Fejees: If he had, we mainly have the proper

T THE BALTIMORE CASH STORE

A —In addition to our former stock, we have ided the following list of goods for gentlemen:

5 pieces of brown, green, and black French cashinerst, warranted silk warp

5 do single-milled French cassimeres, for

White the last top of the

cashmeret, warranted silk warp

do single-milled French cassimeres, for
summer coats and pants

black French drap d'ete, some very superior quality

do do fine plain and twilled summer cloth

various colored Croton coating, for
sack coats

real jet-black French cloth, of the very
finest texture and loutre

do black French doeskin cassimere

to do ribbed, checkered, and plain white drillings

do colored French drilling.

Likewise all kinds of vesting, such as—
Black and fancy-colored satins

Buff and white cassimeres

Valencia and Marseifles vesting.

We wish to remind our old, as well as those that
are not acquainted of our customers, that we are
still having all garments for gentlemen made up in
the neatest possible manner, and at the shortest notice. Fix in all cases guarantied.

Gloves—of kid, silk, and cotton

Suapenders—silk, gum, and all other kinds

Handlerchiefs—silks, cotton, and linen-carabric

Hosieries—brown and bleached cotton, silk and
thread

Drawers—merion, cotton, and silk

pread
Drawers—merino, cotton, and silk
Shirts— do do do
Umbrellas—silk and cotton.
All we ask is a call—so do call.
April 11—ifif PITTMAN & PHILLIPS.